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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1887.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—The news in London. —— Debate in Parliament on the Mitchelstown riot; death of of a third victim of the affair. = Topics the German Empire. === News from Explorer Stanley. — Mary Ander-son opened in London in "A Winter's Taie." Germ uy and the Samoan incident. Fishermen lost on the Banks. == End of the San Salvador revolution. = Large fire in

DOMESTIC.-Governor Foraker opening the Re publican campaign in Obio. = Choosing delegates to the State Convention. = A decision against the officers of the Pena Bank, Pittsburg. = A memorandum from the Marlborough. ___ The sessions of the Medical Congress clesed in Washington. Prizes awarded at the State fair in Rochester. Starving inmates of a parish prison in New-Orleans. = Explaining the capture of the 16th Connecticut guidon.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. -The Archbishop's private secretary and others denied the story that Dr. McGlynn's case was to be reopened. = Fall games of the Manhattan Athletic Club. — Winners at Sheepshead Bay: Eojian. Sir Dixon, Belvidere, Frank Ward, Bonnie S., Jennie B. — The Shamrock beat the Titania by a fluke. — Brooklyn beat by C eveland, Mets and Cincinnati tied. = Gold value of the legal-tender selver dollar (41212 grains) -447sd, per ounce-74.60 cents. = Stocks ruled strong till the last baif hour, when they were sold down on the bank statement, closing steady.

THE WEATHER, - Indications for to-day: Colder fair weather, with frost in Northern New-York; fresh northerty winds. Temperature yesterday Highest, 77°: lowest. 63°; average, 70°.

The Republicans of Ohio have opened the on both sides the work is in energetic hands. The principal speaker at Caldwell was Governor Foraker, the main points of whose extelegraphic news. Evidently the tariff is to be a feature in all the discussions of this canand on the Democratic side speeches are promised from Senator Voorhees, Speaker Carlisle and Senator Vance.

The police will need to have their eyes about them to-night, for it is said that certain places of amusement in the city, which have recently been closed, will reopen their doors for drinking, dancing and other entertainment. The ground for doing so, of course, is a strained construction of the Corporation Counsel's late opinion in regard to private amusements on Sunday evening. Whether an entertainment is public or private is one of fact, however,casy fact, one might say. The authorities will have no trouble to decide where police interference is proper. That is the Mayor's significant and emphatic opinion.

The reference made in our cable letter to the possibility of railway communication between New-York and St. Petersburg, with three hours' ferriage at Behring Strait, seems oversanguine. It is probably based upon hasty generalization respecting the railways projected by Russia, which are to make a closer approach to the New-York parallel of latitude than to that of Behring Strait. Vladivostock, which is ordinarily spoken of as the terminus of that line, is as far as San Francisco is from the Strait, and Russian engineers would pronounce any scheme for extending the road northward as chimerical. The crews of the Vega and the Rodgers, which in recent years have wintered in the vicinity of the Strait. found the climate extremely rigorous. The pole of extreme cold lies in Northern Siberia not far from this "three hours' ferriage." A railway northward from Washington Territory to the Strait by the St. Elias Alps would be 2 most costly enterprise and when once constructed would be without traffic. The journey to St. Petersburg would be shorter by steamer to Bremen than by land up and down two

So many wonderful discoveries have been made in medical science of late years that when it was announced, some time ago, that consumption could be cured by introducing sulphureted hydrogen into the lungs there was a disposition among doctors to think that they were willing to give it a trial-which critics of the profession say was a great con- to the polls during the summer in six of the espitals. An article on the subject, printed opinions of the physicians on the result. The hope and belief—a sort of faith cure. In a In his allocution to the Cardinals and his letter and the return, even though but a little way, short time they were as sick as ever, and the to the new Secretary of State, Cardinal Ram- toward a natural mode of living. Most people,

The only possible good it has accomplished is to demonstrate how gas may be brought into direct contact with diseased lung tissues without irritating effects. That may prove a great gain.

The new turn given to the Behring Sea controversy by the disclosures of Sir James Fergusson in Parliament puts the subject again before the public. The neat map to be found on another page brings before the eye more adequately then columns of descriptive and explanatory writing the precise nature of the American claims in those waters. The land-locked sea is divided by the treaty of cession into American and Russian sections, and laws enacted by Congress in relation to Alaska have been grounded upon the principle of sovereignty conferred by that convention. The recent seizures of British vessels within those territorial waters were in strict conformity with the Revised Statutes. The British claim that no seizure can be made more than three miles from shore is in direct conflict with Acts of Congress as well as the treaty of cession.

IMPORTANT CABLE LETTERS.

THE TRIBUNE'S foreign and diplomatic ews comes, as a baseball enthusiast would say, hot from the bat. In yesterday's issue an Irish member of Parliament described in detail the exciting scenes of Friday at Mitchelstown, when a mass meeting in a public square was broken up and a vast concourse of men, women and children were fired upon ruthlessly from constabular barracks. It was a most animated and thrilling account of the opening skirmish of the new Tory campaign of coercion -a skirmish rendered memorable by the presence of representative English Liberals among the leaders of the National League. Mr Ditlon's own experiences were subsequently related in his own trenchant language, so that two Irish members of Parliament who were eye-witnesses of this deplorable affair immediately recorded in our columns their painful impressions and fiery indignation. Our regular London correspondent reviews

in a more moderate and critical tone to-day the events of this fateful scene, indicating clearly the opposite views taken of it by party journals. The chief Liberal organ's comments upon the Government's course and the wantonness of the butchery are as bitter as either Mr. Dillon's or Mr. Gill's. The Ministerial journals look upon the affair as the melancholy beginning of a battle between the forces of order and disorder, and hold the Liberals responsible for the outbreak. This question of responsibility will be discussed this week in the last political debate of the waning session of Parliament, but probably with little effect. The Government has entered upon the barren track of coercion and cannot turn back. It must go on, but it cannot go far. The moral forces of English democracy are in revolt against the barbarism of government by musket and bludgeon in a country which has been garrisoned for four centuries and is not yet reconciled to a civilization essentially alien to it. The cable letter to-day contains fresh evi-

discerning the trend of American diplomacy Sir James Fergusson's declaration in the Commons that the captured British sealers, in the judgment of the Government, had been taken illegally and that the Washington authorities had ordered the release of vessels and crews and the suspension of customs seizures in those waters, implied a reversal of the vigorous course adopted by the Administration this summer. Our London correspondent supplements this important diplomatic announcement with a statement of the views of a distinguished American on Secretary Bayard's fisheries policy. These criticisms will be easily recognized as those of a leader of public opinion who is most competent ing at Caldwell. It will be a lively fight, for Secretary Bayard has blunderingly succeeded in combining the Atlantic and Behring Sea apparently apprehends a repetition of American cellent address will be found in THE TRIBUNE'S ill-luck in the results of negotiations on the Northern frontier. Certainly if the State Department has raised an issue on the Pacific coast merely for the sake of making a complete surrender all along the line from Newfoundland to the Seal Islands, it will be a melancholy exhibition of pusillanimous diplomacy.

What is needed at Washington is a statesmanship characterized not only by resolute courage in the defence of American rights, but also by breadth of view in forecasting the development of a Continental policy. A pettifogging diplomacy which sucrifices American interests of the future by untimely compacts and unnecessary concessions, like those involved in the Clayton-Bulwer Convention and the Treaty of 1818 invariably proves costly in the end.

NEW FACTS FROM ROMF. The most untrustworthy news received by the London journals from European capitals is sent from Rome. The correspondents residing there are with few exceptions strongly prejudiced against the Vatican and incapable of forming just and impartial views of the relations between Church and State. Since the occupation of Rome twenty-seven years ago the conflict between the Vatican and the Quirinal has been the supreme issue of Italian politics. If these correspondents are to be believed, Leo XIII, has not abandoned the extreme claims of Pins IX, and a reconciliation between Church and State is apparently as remote and improbable now as it was then. An important letter printed on another page reviews the events of the last four months and reaches a different conclusion. Our wellinformed correspondent discusses this subject with lucidity and force and confidently predicts that a settlement of the Roman question is close at hand. Students of the history of the times will find in this letter many significant facts indicating a radical change in Papal policy in the interest of peace.

Since May Leo XIII. has formed a political party in Italy and formulated a policy for it. After the occupation of Rome Pius IX. pro-hibited political action by Catholics. They were enjoined to take no part in municipal or Parliamentary elections. in consequence of their abstention from office and the polls, the Conservative party has disappeared from polities and the Liberals in the absence of organized opposition have formed several hostile the remedy might be a good one. At least, groups. Leo XIII. has countermanded his predecessor's order. The Catholics have gone cession-and gaseous enemata were tried on chief Italian cities and elected Vatican candiboth of Bellevue and the New-York dates. These triumphs in the municipal elections foreshadow a larger measure of success the 11th page of this issue, contains the in the Parliamentary elections and the ormanization of a compact Clerical party simflar to the powerful groups in the Belgian and German Parliaments. Having created this new political force, the Pope has given direction to it.

reconciliation between Church and State and not only physically, but mentally. has proposed terms which King Humbert does not consider unreasonable.

It is at this point that our Roman corre spondent parts company with the purveyors of news for the London press. They have asserted that the Pope in his letter to Cardinal Rampolla reaffirmed the pretensions of Pius IX. to temporal sovereignty and practically nullified his professions respecting peace between Church and State. Our correspondent states that while the Vatican adheres firmly to the principle of territorial sovereignty, it has virtually abandoned the idea of reclaiming its former possessions. It considers a certain amount of temporal power a necessity, but is willing to accept a restricted sovereignty over a part of Rome and to make peace with the State. Many new facts in support of this position are presented and valid reasons are furnished for a belief that Humbert and Leo XIII. are co-operating in effecting a permanent settlement of the Roman question. A basis for compromise has been proposed, and with the aid of a Clerical party in the Chamber of Deputies to be vigorously recruited in the next elections, peace may be negotiated. If these hopes are fulfilled Leo XIII. will be known in history as the most statesmanlike of modern Pontiffs for adapting the Church to the conditions of civilization instead of persevering in the vain endeavor to perpetuate the political system of Gregory VII., Innocent III. and Boniface VIII.

MAKING READY FOR THE RACES.

This week will be made notable to yachtsmen by the selection of the American champion in the approaching contests with the Thistle. The trial races are, of course, a necessary expedient, and yet it would cause general astonishment were any different result to be reached than that forecasted by the Volunteer's series of brilliant victories. Inasmuch as General Paine's new sloop is the best boat America has, all the American public desires of the trial races is that she will give an even greater proof of her superiority over the Mayflower than she has done already. She should take her place for the great contest with as long a lead over her American sisters as she can possibly obtain.

Mr. Bell's statement of how he came to build the Thistle is interesting. It shows that from the very inception of the enterprise his heart was fixed on the Cup. There was method in every step he took. Every line in Mr. Watson's plans was drawn with a view to American measurements, and her owner's confidence in National League and the visiting English the ultimate success of the Thistle is not apparently dampened by what he has learned of her sprightly opponent.

it was quite unnecessary for Mr. Bell to deny the preposterous story that he has a "sods fountain" attachment to the cutter for the purpose of giving her a bed of air. Nothing but the tremendous public interest excited in these races could account for the circulation of a tale so foolish. That the Thistle will be entitled to the Cup by all the rules of fair sport, if she wins it, will not need to be argued before the American public. If our supremacy must be yielded, it will go to an admirable foeman, whose plucky sportsmanship cannot dence of the vigilance of our London office in be too warmly commended.

THE RETURN OF THE NATIVES.

The cool weather and approaching autumn are bringing home the migratory swarms that have been scattered through the country, at the regular editorial articles moralizing upon the philosophy of the summer vacation and imputing imbecility to all who leave town yearly, will appear. Nevertheless, there is room for some variation on the theme. It may be true that the people who are well off to form a broad and statesmanfike judgment even that is only relatively true. But is it to put up with some deprivation during the summer are therefore imbeciles? In the first Esheries questions in an awkward shape, and place, the comforts to be had at summer reorts are multiplied year by year. In the second place, it is conceivable that people who in their city homes onjoy all that the summer hotel fails to give, may find in the change a certain fillip not altegether disagremble. For it has been said that there survives in civilized man a certain "black drop" of nomadism and savagery, and that with the rise of the sap this manifests itself in a dumb restlessness and yearning after the life of outdoors.

> to withstand this inward urging: who must when the spirit moves them be off into the country and commone with Nature face to face. Like the scholar gypsy, they can only live peacefully by alternating terms of civilization with periods of semi-barbarism. These are the extreme cases, but the mysterious attraction of nature works more or less in every one. It is a sordid and grovelling view which seeks to gauge the value of the summer vacation by the character of the meals furnished or the quality of the bedding. What most people really need and look for is hange, and change not only of scene, but of habits. No doubt there are men and sometimes even women whose desires are bounded by brick and mortar: whose pleasures are wholly urban, and who experience weariness and depression when removed from town, But these constitute the other extreme of the line. and between them and the few who retain so much of the faun nature as to languish for the wilderness may be found the majority of plain and ordinary folk who, when summer comes, want, they hardly know why, to get away from the houses, and who for the most part cheerfully endure all the discomforts of the change for the sake of the genuine pleasere which a partial return to simpler ways affords them. These are they who constitute the solid bulk of summer sojourners, and it is not an unreasonable assumption that they

> after all obtain full value for their outlay. Of course there is an element so artificial so saturated with the most materialistic life of the towns, that they carry their own atmosphere with them wherever they go, and find no satisfaction but in reproducing amid the incongruous surroundings of seashore or mountains the amusements and the pastimes of the city. For these Nature has no message or meaning. A painted landscape is to them just as interesting as a real one. What they hall wear concerns them far more than what they shall see. Mean and frivolous ambitions distract them. Rivalries beneath contempt absorb their energies. Wherever they go they play such fantastic tricks as must make the judicious grieve. But they are a minority. Youth and health control the summer sojourning generally, and in a broad way insure the operation of a rational and not unwholesome aste. Most people do enjoy fine scenery and fine air and the opportunity to put off social armor, and the relief from social hypocrisies,

OTHER SINNERS TURNING. It may be that the agitation in Georgia regarding the convict lease system will prove the beginning of a general awakening throughout the South. It is sorely needed, for no less than seven States south of Mason and Dixon's line adhere to this barbarous method. The Georgia disclosures have had the effect of timulating curiosity in South Carolina as to the working of the system there. Charleston News and Courier's sent a correspendent to investigate rumors of the ill-treatment of convicts working under lease on the Blackville Railroad. He seems to have found no sensational incidents to report, but his account of the mode of life and work in the convict camps is all the more instructive. perhaps, on that account. If the results he gives are those found where the system is administered with something approaching humanity, what must they be where brutality is the rule? One hundred convicts were set to work in

lebruary last; in two months one out of every five was in the hospital with scurvy, because of an insufficient supply of vegetable food. Later on about the same proportion were suffering from malarial fevers, no doubt the result of exposure. In June a medical inspection resulted in sending back to the penitentiary about fifteen convicts, suffering from colds, scurvy and constitutional diseases The latter had been kept at work during three months, and were then pronounced unfit to work at all. These and other changes, including deaths, had reduced the number of convicts to sixty-five. Fifty of these, the correspondent found, slept at night in an old farm-house, twenty feet by twenty-five and one story high. The partitions were down, and the fifty men slept thus in one room, some being on shelves. Fifteen were obliged to sleep on the piazza, where, it is suggested, their quarters were not likely to be found too luxurious in a heavy rain or sudden cold. The bath-tub, except when they were in the neighborhood of creeks and ponds, was a small horse-trough. The food seemed fairly good, except for the lack of vegetables, but the methods of preparing it were careless. The contractor clothes as well as feeds the conviet, and pays the State \$6 50 a month besides for his services, working him from sunrise to sunset, with two hours' mid-day rest in summer, one hour in winter. The correspondent significantly remarks of the appear ance of the convicts that "in the presence of the guards and at the mouth of the shotgun, they are a remarkably cheerful race." Perhaps the punishment of from ten to thirty ashes with a thick strap for insufficient work has something to do with their good spirits in the presence of strangers. This is a milder picture than that of the atrocities in Georgia, a system involves at the best a shameful evasion by the State of its duties toward the

prisoner. But the North is not without its blot. The attention of the Omaha Conference of Charities was directed to the workings of the convict ease system in Nebraska. The brutal and degrading features of chain-gang life are wanting, but the Conference found enough to condemn. The contracts are given out by the elective State officers, so that contractors are The State not only gives the contractor the labor of the convicts, but pays him forty cents a day to feed and clothe them. Here again summer. It is, therefore, to be expected that is the same abdication of its duties by the State. Public opinion emphatically demands un end of all this.

THE UNMARKIED GIRLS. A Boston newspaper writer recently met in a New-England town a woman who had in the city descend in the scale of comfort kept for a number of years a record of the when they go to summer resort hotels, though girls graduated from the high school of the village, and their lives after leaving school. of females." Before this enactment the com- of the busiles of two women dancing a hop waltz. The first striking fact in this record was the mon taw rule prevailed, making the age of connearried. Eleven years have elapsed since the last of the classes was graduated, and it is fair, therefore, to assume that their lives are well marked out by this time. The first class recorded had 19 members, 10 of whom are unmarried; of the second, 10 out of 16 are unmarried; in the third, 18 out of 21, and so on. Out of a total of 99 graduates. 61 are still single, 27 are married, and 11, it is of some interest to add, are dead of consumption, a prey to the bitter winds of the New-England winter. Of the 61 unmarried graduates, 21 are school-teachers, 3 are typesetters, 1 is a proof-reader, 1 is head dressmaker in a dry goods house, 4 are dressmakers, music-teachers, 1 has studied medicine and, 5 work in shoe-shops. Only 12, or hardly me-fifth of the whole number, are classed as stay-at-homes." These evidently did not need to work for a hving, and it is fair to assume that a good proportion, at least, had nome duties which would take the place for them of a more active career outside.

Statistics of this kind are usually received with an air that implies commiseration for so many young women who have failed to find husbands. But is it not true that the old theory that marriage is indispensable to a woman, while it is perhaps only desirable for a man, is losing some of its force? We are inclined to believe that these figures, and many like them which could no doubt be had for the trying, prove it. Marriage is, of course, the natural state of both sexes, and so long as woman is "the weaker vessel," and so long as the affections are the dominating force of her character,-that is to say, so long as men and women exist,-marriage will seem more desirable to women, taking the general average of mankind, than to men. But the signs of the times are lost on those who do not see that women are gaining day by day a broader and firmer foothold of their own, and independent of men, in modern life. It is no longer universally conceded, as it was once, that a woman's career necessarily begins and ends in the home. Women are pushing themselves into a great number of trades and occupations where their presence would not have been tolerated a generation ago. This is perhaps more strikingly true in England than here. A table published some years ago of the number of women in England following occupations of a light and agreeable kind such as post-office clerks and the like, made a surprising showing. The New-England list given above is another instance in point. Four-fifths of these girls are engaged in active and useful careers. No such proportion, we venture to say, would have been seen in that section twenty-five years ago.

It would be a mistake to ascribe all this to the pressure of necessity. Women are seeking occupations more and more because there is a growing feeling of dissatisfaction among the sex with the inert and dependent attitude too often assigned them in the economy of life. They are forcing their way into the colleges, studying professions, competing with men in many occupations where their greater quick-ness and readiness give them the advantage,

Bergeon method has therefore been abandoned. polla, he has expressed a strong desire for their summer vacation, not because they feel, in each case, the need for the reunion of the 12sth Veterans, but was delayed by a railroad accident at Buffalo. of making a living, but often for the same reasons that men do—because they want a career, the consciousness of self-reliance and independence. It is not an unusual thing for self-reliance and independence. It is not an unusual thing for self-reliance and independence. such women to marry, sometimes abandoning their occupations, sometimes continuing them. But, however this may be, the movement is one toward a truer equality of the sexes.

GOOD OPENING FOR A LITERARY MAN. A Kingston man writes to "The Albany Journal": "Will you please inform me where to get a book showing how to cut meat in a retail mar-"The Journal" replies that "diligent inquiry among Albany meat men shows that the field is as yet uncovered-they know of no such literary attempt." We relate the incident for the benefit of the literary people of America who are in search of a fresh topic for their brilliant jens. Here is a mine that has never been worked. Not a writer from Homer to Howells has touched upon the art of cutting ment in a retail market. Even Shakespeare with all his versatility neglects to put anything in the mouth of Hamlet explanatory of the secret of successful meat cutting either in a wholesak or a retail market. Shakespeare was concededly a wonderful dramatist, but had his limitations.

Now that this popular want in the realm of literature is pointed out it is sure to be promptly supplied. And the book cannot fail to have a wide sale, since the retail meat market is an institution that is generally distused and is of vital interest to all men-except a few wretched his maladroit valet when, as often happened, he en vegetarians—however they may differ in regard deavored to put on his master's stockings inside out, to politics and religion. We assume that the book The personality of this famous lackey has long been a will be in press since the subject, as a whole, does not readily lend itself to poetry. Besides, it is pretty difficult to find many felicitous rhymes for "retail market." Still, if Walt Whitmen wishes to undertake the task there will be a general disposition to help him do so with hearty wishes for his success. But the public will sternly insist upon one thing. Whoever writes the book. and whether it is or is not destitute of a metrical form, the author must hold as the fundamental

the two qualities for which Governor Hill is greatly distinguished is "moral courage." rum power will laugh a sly, sardonic, sceptical laugh when it hears of the man who vetced the Vedder bill being credited with moral courage.

The Russian Government has issued an order excluding from classical symnasia and preparatory schools the children of domestic servants, cooks, washerwomen, small shopkeepers "and others of text that children of humble birth ought not to be raised above the circle to which they belong and be thereby led to despise their parents and to become discontented with their lot and "irritated against the inevitable inequalities of ex isting social positions." The directors of schools are ordered to question the parents and to make a rigid investigation of the conditions of an but no one ought to need to be told that such applicant's social standing and surroundings before admitting him to courses of study. The design of the Government is to eject Nihilism from the universities and higher schools by restricting the privileges of education to classes of students of good birth and social standing As the most conspicuous figures in Underground Russia have been sons and daughters of the nobility, or else have represented the wealthier or more prosperous classes, this precaution would seem to be an idle one. The circular will probably breed more Nihitism than it stamps out. Any Russian of intelligence who should become a found in politics, and politicians in contracts. revolutionist after reading so brutal and tyrannical a decree would be pardoned and justified in any

> They can't do it! They may furbish up the oupola of the City Hall as much as they choose: but they can't make it look attractive to the New-York taxpayer so long as it marks the position of the pest-hale of corruption below.

The fact should be universally known in this State that the last Legislature passed a law providing that "the age of legal consent for contracting marriage shall be eighteen years in the case of males and sixteen years in the case woman twelve years. But an action to senul the marriage could have been maintained if the ceremony took place before the girl was fourteen, providing she had married without the consent of parents or guardian. This limit has also been changed by another act to sixteen years, and an action will now lie to annul the the President to accept our hospitality. The corn marriage if the man was not eighteen or the woman sixteen at the time it was contracted, regardless of the question of consent of parent or guardian. This action may be brought by one who was under age or by the parent, guardian or next friend. Thus the tendency of re cent legislation has been to throw greater safeguards against improvident marriages around the young and impulsive. If the excellent York Bar Association should be adopted by the next Legislature, it would go still further toward the prevention of improper and foolish marital

Senator Morgan thinks that the next Democrutic Vice-Presidential candidate should come from the South. The Senator is too modest. The South makes the nominations and if the ticket is elected, the South does it. She should have the head of the ticket.

A ball game over in Weehawken last Sunday nearly broke up in a row. Three games are announced for to-day-one in New-Jersey, one in Westchester County and one on Long Island. No Sunday games are attempted in this city or Brooklyn because the police would not allow them to go on. Why should vioations of the law be permitted just outside of the city limits? There is not the east excuse for professional ball-playing on Sunday. The practice should be stopped, and stopped at once. If public opinion is not strong enough to do it, the authorities of the counties in which the games are played should take vigorous measures to suppress such law-breaking.

PERSONAL.

"Campmeeting John" Allen was the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Lillian Norton Cower, best known as Mile. Nordica, the prima donna.

The funeral of Richard Jefferies, author of "The says, "In the gentlest, softest, sunny rain." "Blest are the dead the rain rains on." The Hon. Benjamin Harris Brewster, of Phila-

The centenary of the first ascent of Mont Blane having been celebrated at Chamounix on August 28, the French Alpine Club is arranging to erect there a bronze statue of Jacques Balmat. That illustrious guide is represented by the artist in his characteristic iress, pointing out the summit of the peak to Bene dict de Sassure, the Goneva scientist, who first measured its height. Ealmat, the Columbus of the Alps, as Dumas pere called him, was only twenty-four years old when he first of all men reached the top of the "Sovran Blane."

Prominent people in San Francisco are pretty sure that the President will visit that metropolis during his Western trip. "Just before I left Washington," said ex-Senator Williams the other day, "he told me he more about it. It will strike Mrs. Cleveland right, too. If we can only get her interested just a little more, she'll tell file President to pack up and come, and that'll settle it. fie'll do it."

Sir Lyon and Lady Playfair are still at Newport. The Rev. E. P. koe, the popular nevelist, arrived Hudson, after a two years' absence in California. Mr. Roe is in excellent health and looks much improved by his Western trip. He is enthusiastic over the climatic advantages of Santa Barbara, where he stayed. He had hoped to reach Cornwall in time

den, Philip Fessonden, Representative Thomas Fessonden, Dr. S. D. Fessonden and Joseph P. Fessonden. Of these nine brothers only Philip never went to college, and he alone died at sea.

Mr. T. B. Aldrich's twin sons have come home fo

Mr. John Boyle O'Rellly has declined the invitation to read a poem at the dedication of the Father Mathement at Saiem, Mass.

Lord Ely is one of the few Irish landlords who get anything from their estates. He draws \$100,000 a year from his tenants with little trouble. While in England this summer Mr. Dana Estes, of

Estes and Lauriat, and his wife were guests of Lord Tennyson, Lord Lytton and Judge "Tom" Hughes. Admiral Porter and wife are at Newport.

The fittieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Dr. Horatius Eonar will occur in November next and will be appropriately commemorated. Mrs. M. H. Sanford, the aunt of Miss Kate Field and

of Mr. George Riddle, will go to England next month to visit her friend Miss Genevieve ward. The Rev. Dr. Harcourt, lately of Jersey City., begins

this week the duties of his pastorate of the Howard Street Methodist Episcopal Church in San Francisco. Lady Colin Campbell has become a regular contributo

The Molieristes are, says "The St. James's Gazette." in high feather at a discovery which has just b made by M. Mouval, of the Comedio Francaise. In his "Vie de Moilere," Grimarest pleasantly relates how the great comedian was in the habit of kicking crux to the more devoted students of the life of Molicre; and if has just been M. Mouval's good fortune to find our all about him. He was a Provencal gentleman of coat armer, by name Francois du Mouriez du Ferier; and he was not only the first man to introduce fre engines into France, but the granufather of General Dumouriez. He went to Moliere to be taught acting; but although he passed twenty years behind the footthe stage about the year 1700, he became a speculator law governing the cutting of ment in a retail market that the act must be performed in such a manner that the customer shall not be charged for too much of the innutritious bone.

According to "The Brooklyn Citizen" one of the two qualities for which Governor Hill is

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

When German opera is given in Denmark it must be sung in Danish. The reason is that there is a great aversion to anything German in Denmark.

At a baseball game.—"Is it a good or bad thing to be out. George?"

"It depends enthety upon whether your mamma knows ft or not," George growled, in utter impa-tione.—Hoston Transcript. The following advertisement, recently published in

"The Descret News" of Salt Lake City, shows how carefully the Mormons guard against the possibility of Gentiles coming into Salt Lake City: House and Lot for Sale.—Lot 2 Loby 10 reds; house 4 rooms, buttery and closet; good well. Very cheap to a Lakter-bay Saint. No other need apply. Apply. 1 547 S. Second West-st. d2t&sit.

Professor Bunge, of the University of Basic, says that beer is the most mischlevous of alcoholi-

erages, because it is the most seductive. 'At the Sunday-school.—Teacher-William, what

William-Dunno.
Teacher-It is "Watch and-" what else!

William:—Dunno.

Teacher—Think again. What did your papa do just before break; ast this moraing?

William (with animation)—Kissed mamma! How'd you know?—(Tid-hits. Says a school teacher in one of the country districts

of Kentucky: "One of my scholars was taken out of school because I endeavored to persuade him that uanger of being made an infidel by being taught such nonsense. I saw the man and tried to impress the fact upon him. We had a public debate which lasted two weeks before crowded bouses. He admitted that there were too many hills and mountains for the earth to be exactly flat, and finally went so far as to say that the earth might be round 'this 'ere way meaning east and westl, 'cause the people might fall off; but it is not round this 'er way' (meaning north

Why don't some of the young folk get married? We could write up the affair in fine style, and then could tell you how we enjoyed the nice piece of cake you sent us.—(Freestone (Tex.) Nows.

"The Boston Transcript" which knows all about anch things, says that if you want to get a good idea of turnultuous motion, you should watch the agitation Says a land boomer of Wichita, Kansas: "We will

be in St. Louis when Cleveland gets there and induce him to visit our magic city. We have outdone to St. Louis, Louisville and Atlanta invitations, by planting in late corn, on a five-acre lot, an invitation to will be five feet high during the first week of October. and the effect will prove quite striking. If the President can not come out, we will have a birdseye photograph taken of the field and send it to him next

City Hotel Man-How is the run of visitors this year t Summer-resort Man-Big. The only objection is that so many of them run off without paying their bills. — Burlington Free Press.

Goldsmith's Geography, published in 1824, describing the United States, says: "People become old in America sooner than in Europe. Upon females the influence of the climate is still more sensible. When young the women are generally beautiful, particuarly in Philalelphia, but after twenty they begin to lose their fresh color and teeth, and at the age of twenty-five many of them would pass for Europeans at forty." What funny things those old geographies were, to be sure,

All Arranged.—Omaha Damo (reading)—*An Albany watchmaker, to whom a watch that had been dropped overboard on a tishing excursion was taken, found that some of the works were so badly rusted that they were useless. *If,' said he, 'you had dropped yout watch in oil as soon as you took it out of the water, or, better yet, had dropped it into alcohol or any kind of strong liquer, it would have e.s. you nothing but the cleaning. the cleaning Husband (musingly)—Well, well! Never thought

of it.

"Never thought of what, dear?"

"You know that during the fishing trip I am going to take I might get oxcited while pulling in a big fish and upset the boat."

"You can swim?"

"You, or an swim?"

"Yos, but my watch would get wet."

"So it would."

"Yos, I'll just take a jug of strong liquor along to drop it into. —(Omaha World.

It is said that clergymen who minister in churches which have the old-fashoned gallecies are seldem or never afflicted with "clergyman's sore throat," The clergyman looking down from an eminence white speaking. And if a good part of his congregation is scated above him, he is not likely to look downwa

Honor to whom Honor.-Walter-Everything satis

factory, sah,

Guest-Perfectly.

"Tried to get everything right, sah."

"This is as well a cooked meal as I ever tasted."

"Yes sah, thought like to offer a small fee, sah."

"I really think it would be deserved."

"Yes sah."

"Well send in the cook."—(Omaha World.

"The Hamilton Literary Monthly," published by the scalor class of Hamilton College, offers a prize of \$100 to the writer of the best cesay on the subject not be longer than 7,000 words. All competitors must be regular subscribers of "The Monthly," and must send in their essays before January 20, 1888. The judges will be Senatur Hawley, E. B. Elliot, Ph.D., of Washington, and Congressman James S.

"Well, Smith, I'm g'ad to see you out at last.
You've had an awful long pull of it, haven't you!"
"Yes, that's so, and Pri grateful enough to that
meitest congress in Washington for giving me a lift."
"Medical congress? Why, you haven't been to
Washington to be treated, have you!
"No, but my doctor has been down there for nearly,
a wock, and I'm faciling first-rate. — Springfield Union.

Thirty years ago a great many peaches were grown in Connecticut. But with the advent of the railroads their culture almost ceased, owing to the case and cheapness with which they could be brought from Delaware. During the last few years, however, considerable attention has been paid to this fruit by Connecticut farmers, and the crop this year is estimated.